Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864. NUMBER 235.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Movement on Richmond.

Grant Receiving Ample Stores from White House.

Our Forces Advanced to Mechaniesville.

LEE RUMORED WITHDRAWN SOUTH OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.

MATTERS IN UPPER VIRGINIA --GEN. HUNTER'S RECONNOISSANCE.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON—CAPTURE OF GUERILLAS.

GOOD NEWS FROM SHERMAN—REBEL CAVALRY ROUTED.

OUR ADVANCE ON ATLANTA—THE SITUATION—WOUNDED WESTERN TROOPS.

Later from Europe—The Foreign War Cloud.

Destruction of the Village of Glens Falls, N. Y.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW—THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Matters in Washington—Congressional Proceedings.

THE MOVEMENT ON RICHMOND.

The small map we give herewith will be found a very excellent guide to the study of the despatches, and the present situation before Richmond. Hanover Court House, where Gen. Lee is said to be about seven miles from Richmond, and to the rebel reached by our army. Lee, it is stated, has retired to his entrenches south of the Chickahominy. It is in this district that the great battle is said to be fought. Our army is admirably posted to receive its supplies from its new base—White House on the Pamunkey, connected by a short railroad with the James river. The rebels are pushing a little too eagerly in attacking positions, but it is impossible not to discern the wealth of the nation, as neither party "marries poor."

"Money makes the mare go" is what the rogs about town were saying yesterday, in view of the financial paper on Mayor Sherman, made in a War Department speech. Contractors will begin to get very sore on the subject by and by. Say "Horse Railroad" to any one of them, and hear him growl. Gen. Jones relieved (Wabash) the late Copperhead Indianapolis had their awful smash up, and now Harry Sherman comes to grief by a similar route of travel.

The prosperous village of Glenns Falls, New York, has been laid in ruins by a most devastating conflagration.

The Cincinnati Enquirer copies approvingly the following from a letter it accredits to a friend of that city now travelling in Europe:

"A very happy proof of the loyalty of the

[illegible] Journal, May 31—5 p. m.

The steamer Thos. Powell, has just arrived from Alexandria. All was quiet with Butler's forces.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Butler:

In accordance with orders from the War Department, the military commander of this district announces that he will not interfere with the freedom of the elections to be held in this State on the 8th inst., but will use the military force under his command to preserve the peace and protect the citizens in the exercise of their rights.

Washington, May 31—To-day's Star says:

Gen. Fuller has completed the organization of the regiments at Centreville to-day. Five additional companies will be mustered in at Morristown and Camp Butler. The organization of the regiments at Mattoon will be completed to-morrow by Col. Oakes and Adjt. Gen. Fuller.

Gen. Wood is in the city. The 107th regiment, now at Quincy, has been filled up, and organized. Gov. John S. Wood has been appointed Colonel; Thos. R. Roach, Lieut. Colonel; Hendrick B. Paine, Major; R. Baker, Adjutant; and John Smith, Quartermaster. They will be mustered and ready for the field in a few days.

Col. Pettigrew's regiment, at Camp Butler, was mustered in and arrived to-day. The work of completing the organization throughout the State is progressing favorably.

Gov. Yates has received a despatch from Mound City, bringing the sad intelligence that Gen. W. Wilkins, Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, was drowned on Monday night. The body is not yet recovered. Paymaster Wilkins was formerly connected with the Governor's office, and was personal intelligencer of his sudden death is received with deep feeling by his many friends in this city. No particulars of the unfortunate occurrence has yet been received.

FROM PRINCETON.

The Lovejoy Memorial Gathering.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PRINCETON, Ill., June 1, 1864.

A great meeting was held here this afternoon—indeed it has been going on nearly all day—to set on foot a project to erect a monument to the late Owen Lovejoy. The large Union Hall was filled by the best men and women of this town and vicinity. The most lively interest was manifested.

The widow and daughters of Owen Lovejoy are residing on the noble farm he left them, about a mile out of the town. It is said that this project of a monument touches them deeply.

Orsel W. Allen, Esq., of Princeton, was President of the meeting, and T. W. Waller, Secretary. A committee was appointed to present a plan of organization and name officers. It will be late to-night before the committee will report.

The speakers were: Rev. J. Codding, President Stuart of Illinois College, Wm. Cullen Bryant of New York, and Franklin A. Hastings of Chicago.

A mass meeting is now (8 o'clock p. m.) in progress, with large attendance and great feeling.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Minnesota Military Matters.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, MIN., June 1.

Major General Dana is expected to arrive here this evening. This is his first visit home since he entered the service, and now he comes upon public business. It is said he will hurry forward 10,000 troops from this State. The 6th regiment received orders on Saturday to go South, and will leave Arsenon as they can be collected from the frontier posts. It is reported that the 2nd cavalry are under orders for some point below, but the military authorities are reticent concerning this matter, and are endeavoring to maintain the same moderation of the order. If it is persisted in it will probably break up the Minnesota branch of the Indian expedition, *to which no one but contractors are elated.*

FROM DES MOINES.

General Iowa Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 1.

The Sanitary Convention, to-day adopted a resolution, by a decided majority, recommending all the aid societies in the State to distribute their sanitary supplies through the medium of the U. S. Commission, so as to promote unity of purpose and make more efficient by consolidation. It was agreed to raise a separate fund for payment of expenses of distribution of supplies, so that not a cent given for supplies shall be diverted to pay of posts, transportation or other expenses. They also recommend the Soldiers' Orphan Asylum Association to the sympathy and active aid of all aid societies and all Christian and patriotic people.

The report of the Board of Control of the State Commission shows it to be efficient and "prosperous, and it has the universal confidence of the people. Mrs. C. Bensdeman delivered an eloquent address this evening to a large and attentive audience, on subject of aid to soldiers, and in behalf of the orphan asylum enterprise.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Instruction met here to-day, and will continue through this week.

Chief Justice Wright, and Judges Lowe and Cole of the Supreme Court, are here, preparing for the June term of the Court, which meets on Monday next.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Postmaster of this city has received the following official instruction concerning the mail matter by the overland route westward:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1864. }

SIR: Under the authority conferred upon me by the fourth section of the act to provide for carrying the mail between the United States on the Pacific and for other purposes, approved, March 3, 1864, which provides "that all mailable matter, conveyed by mail westward from the thirty-seventh degree of latitude and westward from the eastern boundary of California, shall be subject to pre-paid letter postage rates. Provided, however, that this section shall not be held to extend to the transmission free of postage of letters from a land office of publication to bona fide subscribers," not extending the said privilege to subscribers, * * * at the usual rates, nor to properly franked matter, * * *

You will perceive by the foregoing that all the mail matter, except one newspaper to a bona fide subscriber, and franked matter, must be prepaid at letter rates to entitle it to transmission through the mails by the overland route, between the points indicated.

The Postmaster General directs that you be particular in collecting the postage, as a large amount of Northern capital was invested in iron throughout the country, and that it is for the interest of the rebels to prevent the same from being profitable to the rebels. The Atlanta rolling mill is said to be largely in the hands of Northern men, and sold to them by the rebels. The Nashville rolling mill was sold to Cooper & Co., the notorious blockade runners, who obtained a vast fortune at Nashville, and left there at the fall of Fort Donelson, weeks will be disastrous to rebellion, for it will be impossible to repair the machinery at other points.

List of Sick and Wounded Soldiers who Arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, from Chattanooga, May 31st.

C. W. Stewart, K, 86th Indiana, diarrhea.
Taylor Jewell, D, 9th Regt. Infantry, inflammation of lungs.
Geo. W. Cordell, C, 110th Illinois, inflammation of lungs.
P. C. Kershner, G, 79th Ill., diarrhea.
Corporal David Jones, F, 79th Indiana, injury of left leg by a fall from the cars.
Wm. B. Underwood, M, 2d Ind. Cav., wound severe.
H. Maple, E, 86th Ind., Mounty, lungs, (contusion.)
Daniel Lafong, B, 2d Ind., wound, left leg.
D. A. Hyre, E, 64th Illinois, wound, left leg.
Corporal Reed, A, 6th Ind., wound, right thigh.
R. Tinstrick, E, 1st Wisconsin, gunshot, right leg.
J. Banks, G, 86th Ill., gunshot, right thigh, slight.
Thos. Strawcord, 2nd Ind. Cav., gunshot, right leg.
W. McConnell, 21st Ind., erysipelas.
John Vannetta, H, 2d Ind. Cav., rheumatism.
Corporal Wm. Hall, 2d Ind. Cav., gunshot, left thigh.
R. R. Walker, A, 2 3d Ill., gunshot in neck.
Christian Hoffman, 2d Ind. Cav., gunshot, left thigh.
J. Wolcomb, B, 8th Ind., jaundice.
Henry Mallinder, K, 2d Ill., diarrhea.
Wm. Hamilton, K, 2d Ill., diarrhea.
Corp. Owens, F, 2d Wis., gunshot wound, left knee.
A. Shrewbridge, G, 12th Ill., gunshot ankle.
Jason Wood, E, 97th Ill., gunshot wound, right leg.
Sergeant John J. Motswiler, B, 21st Ind., gunshot in left leg, shot passed in thigh.
Sergeant Addison Smith, 42nd Illinois, gunshot, right leg.
John McCormick, H, 90th Ind., gunshot, right leg.
Corp'l Simon Wellington, B, 79th Ill., epilepsy.
Thomas Bowen, D, 22nd Ill., diarrhea.
John H. Lynch, E, 22nd Ill., diarrhea.
Lieut. Col. Wm. Hall, 2d Ill. Cav., inflammation of bowels.
Corp. Holcomb, A, 16th Ill., diarrhea.
Alex. Ferguson, A, 16th Ill., diarrhea.
Wm. Hall, 2d Ill. Cav., inflammation of lungs.
C. W. Taylor, B, 12th Ind., diarrhea.
Wm. Hall, 2d Ill. Cav., diarrhea.
Lieut. G. Taylor, B, 4th Ill., inflammation of lungs.
Chas. Green, B, 4th Ill., inflammation of lungs.
John D. Sullivan, K, 24th Ill., gunshot, right thigh, slight.
John D. Sullivan, K, 24th Ill., gunshot, left thigh, slight.
Hugh Mahoney, K, 24th Ill., gunshot wound, right thigh, slight.
Wm. Hall, 2d Ill. Cav., gunshot, right leg.
F. Hartsock, B, 104th Ind., diarrhea.
Wm. Hall, 2d Ill. Cav., gunshot, left thigh.
Wm. Hall, 2d Ill. Cav., gunshot, left thigh.
R. Carter, Corp., 20th Ill., gunshot, left thigh.
Corp. Wm. Hall, 2d Ill. Cav., gunshot, left thigh.
John Russell, A, 104th Ill. Vol., rheumatism.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 1, 1864.

Gen. Carrington is now commander of the district of Indiana. Head quarters at Indianapolis. Orders to-day relative to enlistment of negro troops.

Crown Hill cemetery was dedicated to-day. Hon. Albert S. White, United States District Judge, delivered an eloquent address. The beauties and grandeur of the scene.

The Democratic Sheriff has been disabled over the Bond Bill. The Republican Sheriff has been appointed by the Governor. The Mobile papers are claiming that the Democratic Sheriff has been illegally removed. Considerable excitement with Mobilians.

Mattoon Gazette to the 25th state that there were 1,500 rebels at Hillsboro Saturday, designing an attack on Mattoon.

Gen. Sherman at New Orleans, 26th, by telegraph. Steamer Red Chief and Liberty, Pilot, Hinkle, Knights Ferry.

Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1864.

Patrick Gallagher, a boarder at the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Gallagher, was murdered in front of a restaurant, No. 1 Race street, this morning by Mrs. Gallagher's son.

A Counterfeiter Nailed.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Washington correspondent of the Post says that Mr. Hooper, of Boston, has nothing to do with the Treasury Department, and has no power to issue orders to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary has no power to issue orders to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston. The Secretary has no power to issue orders to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston. The Secretary has no power to issue orders to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Prospects of a General Foreign War.

FARMERS POINT, June 1.—The NOVA SCOTIAN, from Liverpool, 19th, via Great Castle 26th, has passed this point.

Parliament has reassembled. Lord Palmerston is again in his seat, his health being restored. He was attacked and Palmerston exploited and declared the British Government neutral.

There is nothing new as to the conference.

The London Times says the prospects of satisfactory results do not improve. It says that Germany with a predetermination to refuse all terms and conditions and with a contempt on vigorous warlike measures during the armistice.

An official Prussian dispatch shows that the Government considers itself free from all obligations of the treaty of 1852.

The London Post says that relations at Palmerston's recovery, and calls on men to lend every influence with Russia's course, as the moment has arrived for such a policy.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to seven per cent.

Accounts of the Pope's health continue alarming. It is reported that the Cardinals will elect his successor before his death.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, May 1, 1864.

The Conference has met and the Plenipotentiaries anchored in the lowers. The circle who guards the door of the temple of Janus has its hand on the knob, and if he gives one turn the bloody old gate bursts through. The war between two millions of Danes and two nations like the AMERICA and Prussia of course is no war at all compared to the dire conflict that would arise if the two great Powers of England and Italy, joined against old Dutchman.

The belief to-day is almost universal that there must be war. The two Powers on the Danube and the Vistula seem determined to press matters to extremities at once their last pound of steam, and have finished drink the cup of negotiation to the very dregs.

She is humiliated now as much as any Power can be, and all Englishmen feel it most sensibly; but the simple truth is honor will be compelled to at the eleventh hour the two great Powers of the West step in and prevent the complete annihilation of Denmark. Appearances look as if it were a matter to a crisis; but the shilly-shallying may possibly continue for a week or two.

The cradle of the Tuileries is as inscrutable as ever, and no one knows till the time of action arrives on what game he is playing.

Of course France and England will act together, or else England will not act, which is the same thing, though there is a remote possibility that France and Italy may try conclusions with the Teutons, leaving the Britisher to his meditations, his shipping and his trade.

Austria and Prussia must be relying on the Coquette Queen of Britain and her partiality to her German offspring and their matrimonial alliances; but it will be a choice of evils for Victoria when she will resign rather than consent to a war with Prussia; but she may be compelled to do that—be deposed on the ground of the state of her mind.

If there is a war, I do not see but the battles on land will have to be fought without the aid of British troops. The British army of not more than fifty-six thousand men is scattered over every part of the world, and including the ornamental troops around the royal palaces, there are not thirty thousand soldiers in the British isles. These are hardly sufficient for a coast guard. But John Bull will send his fleet to the Baltic, where there is not a fort to attack, a one-horse seaport town to blockade, or two floating isles to demolish. The part to be taken by the nation that cultivated to the 10th tore at Waterloo will be about as important as that of the bachelor who at picnics always furnished the forks and spoons, while others contributed the eatables. The actual expense never fell on the owner of the spoons.

While the British fleet lays off Copenhagen, Kiel, Lubeck and the island of Alsen, France will send an army of three hundred thousand men to Cologne and Coblenz, and likely will march a large force into Venetia. These capital troops are said to be well officered, having five hundred prisoners on our hands. During the night it was determined to advance the remainder of our line, so as to bring it up with Hancock's left and right.

This movement commenced about 8 o'clock this morning, and brought on heavy skirmishing along the entire front. The artillery has been at work at different parts of the line during the last hour.

The enemy's outposts are evidently making a strong resistance to our advance, but as yet there are no indications that it will bring on a general engagement.

It is positively known that Lee's army holds a nearly strong position constantly improved by steady work with pick and shovel during the last few days, on the hills skirting the north bank of the Chickahominy.

We are threatening them, but there is as yet no indications of any intentions on the part of the rebels to attack us, but to remain like so fast back to the other side of the Chickahominy. On the contrary, they show as much readiness to act on the offensive as they did in front of Spottsylvania Court House and on the North Anna.

They may precipitate a general action at any moment. It is certain that Breckinridge's forces are with Lee, and prisoners say that Beauregard's forces are also there. It is reported that a rebel cavalry force made its appearance between the Pamunkey and the Matapony.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1864—12 P. M.

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday contains the following:

NEW HOPE, via MARSHUTA, Ga., May 28.—Gen. Clayborne's division engaged the 4th army corps of Thomas' army at Dallas on Tuesday, and after a desperate contest, drove the enemy with a loss of between 500 and 600 men.

We took between 150 and 200 prisoners, including a staff officer, and captured a number of arms and accoutrements. The General says the enemy's dead were piled thicker than he ever saw before. Between 600 and 1,000 dead were left close up to his lines. His line of skirmishers in front of Loring's command was abandoned.

Our loss will probably number 300. Skirmishing is still going on against the enemy's left, which is gradually giving away.

NEW HOPE, May 29.

Gravity's brigade was placed in action at 5 a. m. yesterday, when the enemy attempted to turn our left flank. At 8 a. m. the brigade was not engaged, and stones hastily collected by the cavalry, which held the position as skirmishers until the brigade came up.

The engagement immediately became furious and raged with unabated violence until 1 p. m. The enemy's lines were advanced within five paces of ours several times, and were at all parts repulsed. At 1 p. m. Gravity's brigade was not allowed to change their position until 11 m., when Bell's brigade arrived and took position immediately in their rear.

Gravity's loss in killed was 115, wounded 5. The enemy left 300 dead on the field, and a large number of wounded. These dead were all killed by Southern's Arkansas regiment, which was supported from Gravity's line by an interval of 100 paces.

The charge was sounded, and the brigade swept through the woods, capturing the flags of both regiment, firing 4 guns, and capturing many prisoners. A portion of Govern's brigade was detached at 2:30 p. m., and sent to the right of Gravity's, which being successful, arrived in time, charged and drove the enemy. Their loss was 51 killed, and 150 wounded.

The loss in the Gravity brigade, in both engagements, is 51 killed, 1,000 or 1,200 wounded, and many captured. The prisoners report Maj. Gens. Howard and Johnson and Brig. Gen. King wounded.

The skirmishing continued until night-fall, the enemy constantly shifting his positions from centre to left.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 1, 1864.

About 5 o'clock this evening the naval wharf boat at Mound City took fire and burned to the water's edge, with all contents.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, May 30, via CAIRO, May 31, 1864.

I improve the opportunity to send you by steamer Belle Memphis, Capt. Dan. Musselman, Clerk, Forbes latest news by our arrival from below yesterday.

I learn that the ill-fated gunboats Harmon, Juliet and Peoria Boy, engaged the rebel battery at Grand Gulf, Mississippi, on Saturday morning, and the rebels were there in force. The Juliet was struck 26 times by solid shot, one of which passed through her boiler, scalding to death a number of her crew. The Harmon was also struck several times, and was brought within 25 yards of the rebel battery. The Peoria Boy was struck 17 times, and had her wheel shot away. Her pilot was killed at the helm. The Juliet was towed off by the Harmon, and the Peoria Boy was towed off by the Juliet. The Juliet was towed off by the Harmon, and the Peoria Boy was towed off by the Juliet.

Gen. Sherman's army was reported in command of the rebels, and is said to have 12 pieces of artillery.

Boats from White River report they were not allowed to pass the rebels were there in force. The rebels were there in force. The rebels were there in force.

Gen. Steele will soon strike where he is least expected, and then the rebel leaders to call in their forces.

Two companies of Lebanon were fired upon by guerillas at a point on the Mississippi River on Saturday last. The guerillas were driven off by the fire, and captured the guerillas' pet possession of the boat, which they turned over to the proper authorities. The fifteen rebels were put into custody and put on to answer. The boat was on an up trip.

I learn with regret tidings of the death of an old friend, Captain Harry McDougal, of the 2nd Illinois Cavalry. He was stricken down in New Orleans of a fever, and died on the 17th of January. They removed his remains to Memphis, and from there to Cairo, where his friends and fellow-citizens could pay the last sad rites to the remains of one who had so nobly fought and died for his country. Capt. McDougal was a brave officer, and a true friend. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the brigade escort through the city was composed of members of that order. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of citizens, and the remains were followed to the grave by a long procession of carriages.

Gen. Grant has left Memphis for the front. Gen. Sherman's army is reported to be in good condition, and in fine spirits. The rebels are said to be in a bad condition, and in fine spirits. The rebels are said to be in a bad condition, and in fine spirits.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

From Our Reporter With Grant's Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 1—Midnight.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following dispatches, announcing the striking movement to the south side of the Pamunkey, and the subsequent movement down to Tuesday noon.

GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS NEAR HANOVERTOWN, SOUTH BANK OF THE PAMUNKEY, Tuesday, May 31—11 P. M.

The flanking movement of the Army of the Potomac from the south bank of the North Anna to the south side of the Pamunkey, which was accomplished, deserves to be called the most remarkable and creditable performance of this campaign.

The movement from North Anna to Pamunkey occupied only about 40 hours.

In that time the army marched a distance of nearly 40 miles over good, but dusty and unknown roads, and effected the passage of two large rivers, and was brought within an easy day's march of Richmond.

It was first determined to make the passage of the Pamunkey with the 6th and 2nd Corps at Hanover, and the 5th and 9th at New Castle ferries, but the engineer officer accompanying the line of Sheridan's raid reported two good crossings a short distance above and below Hanover Court House, and orders were accordingly modified, and double pontoon bridges were thrown across at Hanovertown and the 5th, 6th and 2nd corps passed over these in the course of yesterday.

The 9th corps did not get across until early this morning.

Of all our immense transportation, not a wagon was lost. Of men, only the pickets closely allowed to cast a few stragglers, who were captured by the enemy. The weather on Friday and yesterday was very warm, and the men and animals became very weary. The comparative rest of to-day, however, has recruited them. The headquarters remain at the Pamunkey to-night. Prisoners and contraband report that Lee's army holds a nearly strong position constantly improved by steady work with pick and shovel during the last few days, on the hills skirting the north bank of the Chickahominy.

We are threatening them, but there is as yet no indications of any intentions on the part of the rebels to attack us, but to remain like so fast back to the other side of the Chickahominy. On the contrary, they show as much readiness to act on the offensive as they did in front of Spottsylvania Court House and on the North Anna.

They may precipitate a general action at any moment. It is certain that Breckinridge's forces are with Lee, and prisoners say that Beauregard's forces are also there. It is reported that a rebel cavalry force made its appearance between the Pamunkey and the Matapony.

THE VERY LATEST.

MAY 31, 1864.

At midnight the enemy attempted to surprise Hancock's corps in its position in advance of our lines, which it took early this evening and held during daylight. They were repulsed with very slight loss, leaving five hundred prisoners on our hands. During the night it was determined to advance the remainder of our line, so as to bring it up with Hancock's left and right.

This movement commenced about 8 o'clock this morning, and brought on heavy skirmishing along the entire front. The artillery has been at work at different parts of the line during the last hour.

The enemy's outposts are evidently making a strong resistance to our advance, but as yet there are no indications that it will bring on a general engagement.

It is positively known that Lee's army holds a nearly strong position constantly improved by steady work with pick and shovel during the last few days, on the hills skirting the north bank of the Chickahominy.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Bank Bill, made a report, the material change of which is the provision allowing the National banks of Pennsylvania to retain their present circulation, and to issue to the amount of one-fourth of one per cent on notes redeemed in New York. The report of the Committee was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill permitting the exportation of goods from the British Provinces through the United States, and asking to be discharged from its further consideration. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported the House bill to amend the act to provide for printing the laws, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1863, which provides "that all mailable matter, conveyed by mail westward from the eastern boundary of Kansas and westward from the eastern boundary of California, shall be subject to pre-paid letter postage rates. Provided, however, that this section shall not be held to extend to the transmission free of postage of letters from a land office of publication to bona fide subscribers," not extending the said privilege to subscribers, * * * at the usual rates, nor to properly franked matter, * * *

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill extending the jurisdiction of District Courts, with a recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to exclude dialysis persons from the lands of the United States, and which was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress and awarding a gold medal to Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, Acting Engineer of the 19th army corps, with an amendment, as a substitute, modifying the same recommendation.

The bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., offered an amendment, subjecting income from mechanical labor not exceeding $600 to a duty of three per cent, and not exceeding $7,000 five per cent. Rejected.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., offered an amendment proposing a tax of half one per cent on all sales, amount of sales, except coin and gold and silver, transactions of each and every person or body corporate. Rejected.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., moved an amendment increasing exemptions of dwelling-house from $1,000 to $2,000 and not over $10,000 in value, and per centum upon excess of over $10,000 and not over $50,000 over the former amount. Where receipts over $50,000 and not over $100,000 one quarter of one per cent upon excess over $50,000. Where receipts over $100,000 and not over $150,000 one half of one per cent. The salary of an assessor to exceed $4,000. Agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, offered an amendment that there shall be no further direct tax whatever collected under this or any other act, and that the whole re-enact another law making an assessment of direct taxes. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to amend the act to provide additional revenue, &c., by imposing a tax on all tobacco sold or manufactured, and on all sales of stocks, bonds, &c., at one per cent. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD, of Mich., moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed till the first Tuesday in December. Disagreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., moved to strike out the provision in the bill for a tax on the Income and in lieu thereof to levy a duty on the Income and in lieu thereof to levy a duty on the Income and in lieu thereof to levy a duty

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

GRANT'S LINE OF ADVANCE.

There is a peculiarity in regard to General Grant's advance toward Richmond which is worthy of notice. When he ceased to operate on his line of communication via the Alexandria Railroad, and he was seventy miles from Washington overland. When he swung round upon the Fredericksburg Railroad, he shortened his land communication to about twenty miles, while at the same time he was approaching toward Richmond. He has once more swung away from his base and relies upon the York River, having only that short piece of land carriage between White House and his present position—the most convenient line of communication perhaps he has had since the movement began. Should it suit his purpose to move still further south and eastward, he may if he wishes rely upon the James River instead of the York. Thus as he moves further from home and nearer to the rebel Capital, he does not stretch his line of communications, in any sense, but on the contrary for the present at least he rather improves it by advancing.

Is it the south line to the best why not say by it in the first place as McClellan did? Why advance by a line he does not care to hold so as he advances? Because his enemy has lost a portion of his army as well as his prestige, and in many respects better than any. He moves where his enemy is, with the idea that his work is not only to reach Richmond, but to destroy Lee's army. And in the pursuit of that idea he has reached his present position. He has the double work in view of holding the army and taking the city.

COPPERHEAD ZEAL FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The latest illustration of the fact that the Copperheads make every other principle bend to their one leading aim—to help the rebels—is in their clamor for the improvement and hasty enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. Seward and Minister Dayton have constantly represented to France that the sentiments of the American people were opposed to the establishment of a monarchy upon the ruins of the Mexican Republic. A resolution of Congress, passed by the House and tabled by the Senate, expressive of the same fact, was replied to by the French Government as preliminary to an inedible war, and caused Mr. Dayton to be met by the French Minister with the cant and emphatic inquiry, "Do you bring us peace or bring us war?" Mr. Dayton answered that the sentiments of the rebellion alone misled the unanimous sentiments of the American people as they had all along been made known to France. Mr. Seward, in a subsequent dispatch, explained that the position of the resolution into practice was no act of the Executive and not of Congress; that the Executive "does not propose any departure from the policy which this Government has hitherto pursued in regard to the war which exists between France and Mexico;" and that "the French would be seasonably apprised of any change which this country might choose to adopt in this position of things, have no any reason to complain? Has not the assertion of a Monroe Doctrine gone to the very verge of declaring war on France? Do the Copperheads demand immediate war with France? Would they who think we are too weak to put down the rebellion believe that we are successfully to fight both the rebellion and France? Would they who will not fight to save the nation, be willing to fight to save the Monroe doctrine? Or on the other hand are their sympathies for the rebels so active that they would reinforce Lee's army with a hundred thousand French bayonets? While the rebellion is grasping in its death struggle, would they reinspire the hearts of the rebels by sending a French minister to Davis' unrecognized court? Yes. Well they know that all rebellion would howl with exultation at such an assertion of the Monroe doctrine as they pretend to urge. Were these copperheads merely indifferent to the struggle in which our brave soldiers of the Union are engaged, they would strive to keep of third parties. But the copperheads are seeking to bring up France to the help of Jeff. Davis, thereby driving back the Union armies in defeat and slaughter. Well they know that if the integrity of the government shall be vindicated they, as its enemies, will be crushed, while they blindly dream that if the country perishes the copperhead buzzards will feast.

JOHN COCHRANE.

The sub-candidate of the Copperheads for the Vice Presidency is one of the ancient political hacks of the New York Democracy. In 1848 he followed the lead of the Van Burens in bolting the regular Democratic nominations, on the pretense of slavery, as the anti-slavery principles of the Buffalo platform. In the last Presidential campaign he went for Breckenridge, making himself conspicuous by the declaration in Tammany Hall that he "would vote for the devil incarnate if he were the regular nominee of the Democratic party." He was one of the first of the Breckinridge Democrats to advocate the support of the war for the Union. He took command of a regiment, and subsequently became Brigadier. He made no figure as a soldier, except by following in the wake of Sheridan's advancing column. Looking upon him as a war measure, at a time when it was doubtful if the Government had force sufficient to hold the Capital. He plotted for the removal of Burnside, and the latter made an order dismissing him from the service. Subsequently he resigned, and recently we judge, from the expression he has given of his sentiments, that he is one of those rare ones, who, after being Democrat, Free Soiler, Secessionist, War Democrat and Abolitionist, has finally gone back to Copperheadism in revenge for his disappointments. The only party which he never belonged to seems to have been the Republican Union party, which he now seeks to divide.

WEST POINT ANNUAL EXERCISES.

A number of journals, alluding to complaints of West Point cadets, at an early period in the war, are dwelling upon the more recent successes of its graduates, and pronouncing it "vindicated" from all such aspersions. Since they are about it, they might as well state the whole case; otherwise they themselves are in danger of making false impressions, and of doing injustice to a number of very good men and good officers.

One of these journals compares Banks, Butler and Sigel with Grant, Sherman and Howard, and claims that the case is entirely settled, to this effect: That the West Point men have succeeded, and others have failed.

Before jumping quite so far, I were as well to remember three things: One, as to what the precise point of complaint concerning West Point was; another, as to whether all West Point officers have succeeded; and a third, as to whether all others have failed.

So far as our recollection goes, there was no complaint of West Point as a mere military school; nor was anybody donkey enough to suppose that a military education was not a good thing for an officer, who was to command an army. The point of complaint was that West Point had been long and prevailingly in the interests of slavery; that its graduates largely held to pro-slavery views and feelings, and that an apparent majority, and a very large one, even of those who remained in the United States service held to such political ideas as prevented their efficiency as military men. We presume that this point was well taken, and that it held good for some two whole years of the war. We have not forgotten the self-distinguished Don Carlos Buell; nor has the public out of mind. Some of us have a later recollection of Fitz John Porter.

It is a truth, but not wholly yet to be overlooked, that West Point educated the rebel leaders, as well as the loyal officers of years to Longstreet and Johnston as well as Sherman and Sheridan. Lee as well as Grant; and that it educated them well, the rebellion in its full length to-day is a testimony.

As to those who had some sympathies at the time for other than loyalty at West Point, we claim to know what the point of objection was; and we do not regard it now in quite the light to have the non-military officers of West Point's then term as so proof of the want of rebellious in our complaint. It was a point, and will forever remain so, that the political opinions of a class of officers spoiled them as military men. But when a new class of educated men upon the stage whose love of country did not interfere with their love of science as Sumners, Shermans, Hookers, Grants, McPhersons, Howards, Reynolds, Meades, and their subordinates and helpers, the complaint ceased, and has not now been heard of for a long time.

But, as to the men who have not received the West Point education, the case is not quite so much closed as some of the journals infer. Some of them have failed, have they? So have some of the West Pointers—and not always from the difficulties of their political opinions either. But the N. Y. Times is quite right in every word it puts the point generally all the way through.

Our Government is not a military one, except in time of war. It is a civil one. Politics, and not military, is the basis of our system. Hence the best military men are not always the best men for the Government. Many of the best military men are not the best civil men. Many of the best civil men are not the best military men. Many of the best men for the Government are not the best men for the army. Many of the best men for the army are not the best men for the Government. Many of the best men for the army are not the best men for the navy. Many of the best men for the navy are not the best men for the army

HAVE YOU A COUGH

FOR BRONCHITIS try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the most severe cough, and the distressing difficulty of breathing, and prevent consumption.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jayne's Expectorant, the specific controller of the disease, will relieve the most violent paroxysm of this distressing affection.

FOR PLEURISY take two or three tea-spoonfuls of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and you may be warranty in fact, the disease will be subdued.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION? Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It will cure you. Judge from all testimony around you, which I have no space to publish, and from the evidence of friends who have been restored to health and strength by their physicians have been given up by them.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all affections of the tissues of the throat, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant.

DR. JAYNE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES are Jayne's Expectorant, Jayne's Sanative Pills, Jayne's Carminative, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Jayne's Alterative, Jayne's Liniment, Jayne's Hair Dye, Jayne's Sanative Wash, Jayne's Extract Sarsaparilla, Jayne's Tonic Pills, Jayne's Pectoral Lozenges, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Pills, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Lozenges, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Syrup, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Extract, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Ointment, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Plaster, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Liniment, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Wash, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Hair Dye, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Hair Tonic, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Hair Vigor, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Hair Restorative, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Hair Renewer, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Hair Regenerator, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Hair Invigorator, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Hair Preservative, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Hair Balsam, Jayne's Compound Cathartic Hair Oil, 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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.

THE CITY.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA—Cures S. S. S. Work, and we like it. Sold by druggists everywhere. Wholesale Agency in Chicago for the only remedy in the history of Boston that ever deserved the name of Sarsaparilla, by which the praise of the city has been justly bestowed and its reputation established for honesty, by Dr. Isaac Hatch, Republican Honesty.

"AUDACIOUS ROBBERY."—We are informed that the row on Tuesday last, between one John Dougherty and Jerry Sullivan, was founded upon a fact that did not occur in the saloon of Mr. McBride, but on State street, several doors away from his establishment.

HOTEL DU PALAIS.—Frederick Hertel, of the firm of Marc & Hertel, the late bankers, who died week was examined before Justice DeWolf, upon a charge of larceny as bailee and obtaining money under false pretenses, yesterday afternoon. From the evidence in the case, being considered, by the Justice sufficient, he passed it over to the Criminal Court.

IMPERIAL REVENUE.—The collection of Internal Revenue in Cook county for the months of April and May, 1864, amount to the large sum of $1,267,-421.56—nearly one million of dollars. Of this amount $1,000,000 was collected on distilled spirits, and $80,000.00 on fermented liquors.

THE WITHERELL COMANA CASE.—Our readers will remember the full account given in these columns, last fall, of the arrest of E. St. Witherell, of 1216 3rd Ward, charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary Strong, by the Grand Jury in December term, 1863. Witherell was recently tried upon the charge and acquitted.

BOUNTIES TO THE HUNDRED-DAY MEN.—All parties who have subscribed money for bounties to the one hundred days' men, are earnestly requested to meet at the Council Chamber of Trade this day, before noon if possible. The men are all mustered, and only wait for their bounty. One hundred only may present at sections subject, in our city.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A young man, whose name was not furnished, resides at No. 10 Grisswold street, accidentally shot himself yesterday while loading a revolver at his residence. The ball entered the head in front of the temple and passing through the forehead of the opposite side, killed the victim. The wounded man was attended to by Doctors M. Parker and R. W. Cox.

LAKE TUNNEL.—Work on the tunnel was temporarily suspended yesterday by a demand for higher wages at the pars of the masons employed in laying the bricks. About twenty feet of the tunnel have been executed, and the work of building in being proceeded with as rapidly as the low water will permit. The water has been very low for a few days past a fact week, but now that the weather is warmer, and the drive will go on at the rate of about to twenty feet per day.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—SUBURBAN FLAVORS.—In our columns of yesterday we reported the fact that the ladies of the Society for the Relief of Seamen's Friends intended to hold a strawberry festival on Tuesday evening next, in Bryan Hall. We refer to the subject for the purpose of impressing on our readers the absolute necessity for a large attendance, to encourage the ladies in their efforts for good comprehensive action for the relief of the destitute of the shipping interest in our port. Let there be a strong, hearty effort: they are soliciting deeply, and must be relieved.

RESIGNED THE DRAFT.—Robert Byers, residing at No. 113 Michigan avenue, was yesterday brought before the United States Commissioner Hoyne, charged with resisting the draft by refusing to give his name to an enrolling officer John P. Horn. He was held to answer to make his trial in the United States Court.

JAMES BYRNE, of the sixteenth ward, was arraigned, yesterday, on a similar complaint preferred by enrolling officer P. C. Brown, and held for trial in the same manner.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—A meeting of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Protective Association was held last evening at No. 28 West Randolph street. Timothy Hayes, the President, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, when the propriety of having two other offices of committee, one in the South and another in the North Divisions, for the facilitation of the business, and for the convenience of members living in those districts, reported favorably and recommended for adoption.

A committee of three members was appointed to procure additional pieces of music, to be furnished by with the last resolution.

The following new members were then voted on, and the meeting adjourned.

A PRISON CASE.—Yesterday morning John McNeil was charged before Justice Cuthbertson with the larceny of six pairs of pigeons valued at $15.00, from one Anthony O'Neil. The parties are neighbors, living on North Water street, and a night or so ago, McNeil went into a third party's house, named Dennis O'Brien, and asked if he (McNeil) might be allowed to get out on the roof of his shanty, as he wished to take some of the pigeons. Permission was granted, and he got out before morning the birds had escaped, and had not since been recovered. On the presentation of the case to the Justice, he was discharged.

SOMETHING TO THE HUNDRED-DAY MEN.—All parties who have subscribed money for bounties to the one hundred days' men, are earnestly requested to meet at the Board

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Cleveland, the Assembly reaffirmed its ancient testimony against the system, and put its statement in such definite and unmistakable language, that there was no dodging it. As the consequence of this action, all the Southern Synods in its connection withdrew, and either united with the other branch or joined in a separate and intensely pro-slavery organization of their own. The New School branch thus lost a membership of more than sixteen thousand; but gained a clear record and a subsequent harmony. The complicity of the body with slavery had been a long while in the way of its growth; and with the consequent agitation it kept up, had held back its progress at the North and at the South both.

But when the war came, the New School body was wholly out of the difficulty; and has, at one leap, taken its ground with the Government, and in favor of a total overthrow of the whole system of iniquity—slavery. Their action at Dayton, published in the TRIBUNE of Wednesday, is therefore only a continuation of a consistent record.

With the other branch—the Old School—the circumstances are quite different. This church had its strength largely in the Southern States. Many of its strong men were there, with its seminaries and institutions of learning, and the Southern wing of the Church was always strong enough to prevent any agitation of the matter of Slavery. The policy, therefore, was to leave slavery as a political thing wholly, to take its chances with the political fortunes of the country. For a time the policy seemed to work well. The church grew amazingly, until it had come to nearly double the strength of the other branch, which was about its equal at the division in 1837.

But its own time of trial came at last. The war overtook it, and divided the O. S. church almost equally in two; leaving thus the Northern part of it of about the same size as the New School branch. Now to that the end of its difficulty. The question has now to be settled at all events; and as we see, strong anti-slavery resolutions are introduced into the body at Newark, which produce a decided sensation. How the case may be in this Assembly at Newark we do not know; but its Assembly last year, at Peoria, had a decided majority of anti-slavery members. Yet they were largely of the younger men, while the D. D.'s and stronger men were quite generally afraid to agitate any matter deemed "political." They yet adhered to the old policy of keeping still; being afraid of agitation in the exigencies the border States, which were strongly represented. There was a prodigious *Kentucky influence*, which went for holding off. It may be presumed that it is somewhat so this year; inasmuch as New Jersey does not differ very much from Kentucky in questions of this character.

But we may be sure of this, that the agitation will have to go on. All the border State influence this side of the Ason Rock cannot hold any branch of the Presbyterian Church in continued fidelity to slavery. No doubt it will do hard there; but it will have to die. The religious bodies will stand side by side in this matter, and that before long.

THE RADICALS OF MISSOURI.

The announcement that the Radical Convention of the State of Missouri, by the emphatic last vote of 361 to 30, has decided to send delegates to Baltimore, is a bitter pill to those who are looking and hoping for the disorganization and defeat of the Union party, and cannot fail to gratify every true adherent to the Union cause. It was hoped by the Copperheads and greasy feared by ecclesiastical Republicans that the anomalous condition of politics in Missouri might inaugurate an example of disunionism and dissolution, which by careful nursing could be extended to other States and localities. Undoubtedly the disposition to wrest dissension is less in any other State than in Missouri, as unhappily the apparent grounds of local jealousies may be greater there than elsewhere. Yet the above test vote exposes the weakness of the factious element in Missouri, and that the loyal part of the people of that State, by an overwhelming majority, are in favor of those harmonious and united councils in the great Republican Union party which alone can secure the maintenance of the Government, the suppression of the rebellion, and the return of peace. We congratulate the friends of Missouri upon the patriotic action of their Convention, and trust that, whoever may be nominated at Baltimore, the radicals of Missouri will give him a full and hearty support. By so doing it is to be hoped we may carry the State for the Republican Union nominee.

The Clay bank or Blair faction intend also to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention and claim seats in that body. But as the opposers less than one-tenth as many voters as the Radicals, and as they are not a party, but merely a personal faction, of course they will not be admitted to the exclusion of the delegates of the great party of Freedom.

PRETTY HARD LYING.

Beauregard is a boreto before had the pre-eminence over all Southern Generals in the art of getting off gascons and master falsifiers, and of covering over defeats. This was to be expected, for Beauregard is but a low born New Orleans creole, the son of a slave dealer and grandson of a Mexican bandit. But that such an adept at lying should be compelled to yield his ineffectual fame before the creature of the F. F. V's, one whose aristocratic blood has been refining steadily through generations, and who is obliged to go back to the sixteenth century to find among his ancestors those who carried their brass by the

THE SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MORNING SESSION.

The Temporary Organization and List of Delegates.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26, 1864.

The Illinois State Republican Union Convention assembled in the State House at Springfield, at 10 o'clock this morning, pursuant to a call issued by the State Central Committee, for the purpose of selecting thirty-two delegates to the National Convention, to be held at the city of Baltimore, on the 7th day of next month, and for the purpose of nominating candidates for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and also for the purpose of human candidates for the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer of State, and State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to be voted for at the ensuing State election, and for Member of Congress for the State at Large.

The Convention was called to order by B. C. Cook, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee. He said that in consequence of the condition he could not do otherwise than to announce the grateful tidings just received by telegram, in which it was heralded to those that Lee had been whipped and driven across the Storm Axine. [Long cheering, followed by "Three cheers for Grant."] The heart of every man who was loyal to the flag was glad, [cheers] and he, for one, felt unspeakable gratitude. He proposed that the delegates assembled unite in prayer and thanks to God for such great victory. He called on Rev. F. A. Mitchell, D. D., of Mount Morris, and recently from Philadelphia, to lead in prayer.

Dr. McNeill addressed the throne of grace in a most appropriate manner, and asked for a blessing on their deliberations.

Mr. Cook said he supposed the next in order was the appointment of a committee on permanent organization and order of business, and moved that such committee be appointed.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair announced the following committee: [Each delegation selected the delegates with their own discretion, and reported their names to the secretaries through the courtesy of the county delegations. The committee on permanent organization, as announced, was formed from the chairmen of the several delegations, and three members at large of the State Central Committee, and Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of State, as President.

Mr. Cook moved that the vote upon the question of the selection from each Congressional District be taken separately, and that the delegates announced for each District select two delegates who should be announced as members of the committee on permanent organization, and report their names to the secretaries.

The motion was agreed to, and the following committee was announced, consisting of, 1st District, Nat. Haines; 2d, W. J. Allen; 3d, A. B. Coon; 4th, Wm. Jayne; 5th, Wm. Kellogg; 6th, Wm. Thomas; 7th, Wheeler B. Sweet; 8th, W. T. Hopkins; 9th, O. Duncan; 10th, Geo. Thompson; 11th, A. B. Hammond; 12th, George Harmon; 13th, A. B. Woodworth; 14th, George Thomas; 15th, A. B. Black.

The Chairman of the Central Committee then announced the following committees on credentials:

On motion, and a communication from Major W. A. Pope, Paymaster United States Army, soliciting a ticket on the subject of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair, the Chairman stated that the committee on permanent organization would attend to that matter.

The question was put to vote, and it was decided in the affirmative. The Chairman stated that the county of St. Louis had given to the Sanitary Fair held in that city, a fair worth $300,000, and that the ladies of that city, in connection with other similar donations, all of which was given to the soldiers, had contributed $1,000,000. He would subscribe; he wished that they could all subscribe for those two, and now that was being done. [Cheers.] He was glad to hear that such was the case, and was glad to help the cause along by donation, and he would subscribe $100 for the ladies of St. Louis, and he hoped to a chance in the form and order of subscription.

Several of the delegates announced their intention to put the mark, and the Convention then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention came to order at 2 o'clock. The Hall of the House of Representatives, which during the session presided in the hall below, was found to be too small for the purpose, and it was necessary to clear the floor of strangers. A motion to that effect was made, and carried. A motion pressing some of the delegates there, but

Aden, O. P. Lyon, R. P. Treadwell, H. G. Frost, J. Bassett.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Chairman of Co.—Gurdon Hubbard. Secretary of Co.—Jas. Dunleavy, E. H. Holbrook, James McCoy, A. C. Matteson, R. R. Rose.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Chairman of Co.—Jas. Sargent, M. Prentiss, Asahel Gridley, Wm. Bross, Jno. Wentworth, Jno. Dean Caton, Jno. Wilson, Jno. Hise, Jno. Van Arsdale, Jno. Dement, Jno. Moore, Jno. Hamlin

Chicago Tribune.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE MOVEMENT ON RICHMOND.

LATEST WAR DEPARTMENT BULLETIN.

The two Armies Confronting Each Other.

SUCCESSFUL STRATEGIC MOVEMENTS ON MONDAY.

WASHER WELL POSTED—HE IS ONLY SEVEN MILES FROM RICHMOND.

Highly Important from Fortress Monroe.

Gen Smith's Forces Moving from James River to Join Gen Grant.

HORRIBLE FRIGHT IN RICHMOND.

Meeting of Citizens—The Mayor is Impationed for Counseling Surrender.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

THE NEW TICKET—FREMONT AND CUSHARE.

Full Proceedings of Tuesday—Completion of the Ballot.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

His Headquarters Now at Dalton, Ga.

Mighty important from Rebel Sources.

Later from the Richmond Papers of the 25th.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1864—7 P. M.

To Major-General Dix, New York:

The following dispatch from Gen. Grant was received this morning:

CITY POINT, May 31, 1864—11 P. M.

Major-General Halleck, Washington, D. C.:

The enemy attacked our lines in front of Cold Harbor at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and were repulsed with heavy loss to them. Our loss was slight. Our cavalry, under Gen. Sheridan, has been engaging Hampton's and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry for the last three days, and driven them from every point. Sheridan is now in possession of Cold Harbor, and has been for the last two days. Our position is a very strong one, and we are feeling for the enemy's weak point. Our cavalry has destroyed the railroad from Hanover Junction to Ashland, and from Ashland to Richmond, and is now destroying the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg. Our losses in the cavalry fights have been very small. Gen. Wilson has been operating on the south side of the James River, and has destroyed the railroad from Petersburg to Hicksford, and is now destroying the road from Hicksford to Weldon. He has met with no serious opposition. Our prospects are good.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, May 31—11 P. M.

Major-General Dix, New York:

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated yesterday, has been received at the War Department. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR DALLAS, GA., May 31, 1864—10 A. M.

Major-General Halleck, Washington, D. C.:

The operations of the last few days have developed the fact that Johnston's army is strongly intrenched on the line of the Allatoona Mountains, with its right flank resting on Lost Mountain, and its left on Pine Mountain, and Gen. Polk's corps is intrenched on the latter mountain. Gen. Hooker's corps, which has been reinforced by the two divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, has been engaging the enemy's left flank, and Gen. Howard's corps, the centre, while Gen. Schofield's corps, the right, has been extending to the left, and Gen. McPherson's cavalry, the extreme left. Gen. Thomas's corps has been engaging the enemy's centre, and Gen. Palmer's corps, the centre, has been pressing the enemy's right flank. Gen. Hooker's corps has been engaging the enemy's left flank, and Gen. Howard's corps, the centre, while Gen. Schofield's corps, the right, has been extending to the left, and Gen. McPherson's cavalry, the extreme left. Gen. Thomas's corps has been engaging the enemy's centre, and Gen. Palmer's corps, the centre, has been pressing the enemy's right flank.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, May 31—11 P. M.

Major-General Dix, New York:

The following dispatch from Gen. Grant was received this morning:

CITY POINT, May 31, 1864—11 P. M.

Major-General Halleck, Washington, D. C.:

The enemy attacked our lines in front of Cold Harbor at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and were repulsed with heavy loss to them. Our loss was slight. Our cavalry, under Gen. Sheridan, has been engaging Hampton's and Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry for the last three days, and driven them from every point. Sheridan is now in possession of Cold Harbor, and has been for the last two days. Our position is a very strong one, and we are feeling for the enemy's weak point. Our cavalry has destroyed the railroad from Hanover Junction to Ashland, and from Ashland to Richmond, and is now destroying the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg. Our losses in the cavalry fights have been very small. Gen. Wilson has been operating on the south side of the James River, and has destroyed the railroad from Petersburg to Hicksford, and is now destroying the road from Hicksford to Weldon. He has met with no serious opposition. Our prospects are good.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

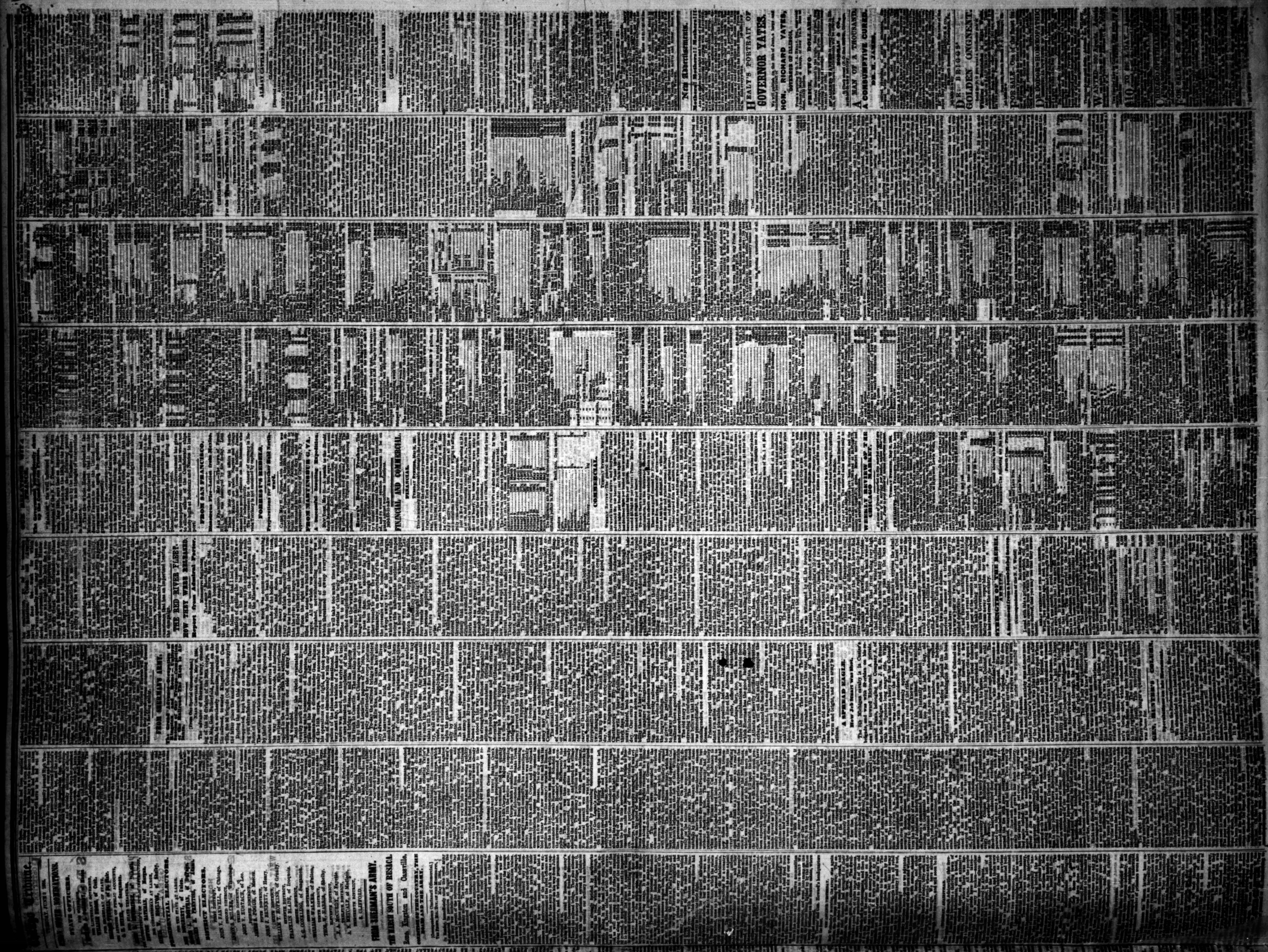
FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE MARCH SOUTH OF RESACA.

Rome, Kingston and Cassville.

Chicago Tribune.

KODAK



Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864.

THE MAILS OF BARBACOA.

BY R. J. LOVELLOW.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for June.]

Into the city of Kamtula
Into the city of Kamtula
Into the city of Kamtula
Into the city of Kamtula
The Keys of the Indies whither gone?
Up and down the Kamtula street
Rings the bell of the Kamtula fleet,
And the sailors of the Kamtula guard,
And the weary people that hated both,
All flocked and passed through the gates open-wide

Into the city of Kamtula.

Then into the city of Kamtula
Came the Lord of the Indies and said,—
"All the Indies of old are mine!
All the Indies of old are mine!
Here and there pennon flies,
Here and there pennon flies,
The mail-bags weary seem to me,
The weary mail-bags that bind the sea,
And the sleepless ministers of the coast,
And the weary people that hated both,
All flocked and passed through the gates open-wide

Into the city of Kamtula.

"City Beautiful! City Royal!
Hasten to receive your Queen;
Hasten to receive your Queen;
Her treasures are at my palace doors,
Her treasures are at my palace doors,
And the sailors of the coast and the people be free
All but they in fear of the secret vines.

"A mule muleteer of Baldonna's sons
I left my home to be a mail-
Carrier of the mails of mail,
And learned neither of mail nor mail,
Nor the mail-bags that bind the sea,
Till I came to the city of Kamtula.
There I learned them all, and the town was sub-

"As in as the rain my robe, behold,
A town-clerk's mail and Town of Gold!
For then the Lord had made me wealth,
Palaces and gold and wealth,
Like cedar of Lebanon its scenery;
Like cedar of Lebanon its scenery;
Its fruit of the gold that grew near wealth,
Its fruit of the gold that grew near wealth,
Its fruit of the gold that grew near wealth,